Democratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD, Of Decatur County. OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

The Charge of Disloyalty.

The "call for a Union State Convention," which appears in the Journal, invites all who are "opposed to the disloyal Convention of the 8th of January last," to assemble, &c. The same paper contains an address "to the people of Indiana," written, it is said, by Governor Monron, in which the following paragraph occurs: "The Union and the Constitution, as they came to us from our fathers, consecrated by their wisdom and virtue, are far more worthy of perpetual preservation than all the party platforms which party politicans ever contrived." This defines the highest cuty of the patriotic citizen. Now let us, in juxtaposition, quote from the resolu tions of the 8th of January Convention: "That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the union of these States was formed and established." . "That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government." . "That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution." Gov. Monros & Co. say "the Union and the Constitution, as they came to us from our fathers, are far more worthy of preservation than all the party platforms which party politicians ever contrived." This Constitution and the Union the Democratic 8th of January Convention propose to preserve. Was it disloyal in the 8th of January Convention to insist that it is the highest duty of the patriotic citizens of Indiana to preserve "the Constitution and the Union as they came to us from our fathers," which the Republican organ at this late day says are "far more worthy of preservation than all the party platforms which party politicians ever contrived?"

"Where the Rebels Expected helpand where they were Promised it." The Journal of yesterday states that "a refugee from Memphis says he was in that city in the fall of 1860 ,when YANCEY came there to stir up the secession sentiment, and prepare the way for rebellion." Among other things the Journal

statement: "Yancey said he had assurances upon assurances from eminent publications in all the lead ing cities of the free States of sympathy with the rebellion, and of their determined opposition to

represents that this refugee made the following

Mark well these words. YANCEY had these assurances upon assurances. The proof is at hand. Without further comment we ask every candid citizen to read the evidence that YANCEY and all the pading secessionists of the South had, that all the States which desired to leave the Union would be permitted to go in peace, and that there would be no attempt to prevent their leaving by "toercion" on the part of the party which had been successful in the Presidential election of 1:50-to use the language of YAN-CEY: "There's (was) not the least probability of hirst we call as a witness to the stand the Indiana State Journal, representing the Republican party of Indiana. In an editorial article in that paper in November, 1860, we find the following argument upon the fallacy of attempting to preserve a popular Government by force, which we trust will be carefully read and

We deem it surperfluous to argue that a popul lar Governme t can never be preserved by force. The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism so far as the parties affected by it are concerned. It is no Gove nment of theirs any longer, and a desposism is simply a Government that the governed don't create. Consequently if "coercion" union withou unity, an aggregation of States without sympathy. And it does no more. Whether that is worth purchasing at the fearful price of a civil war, it is hardly worth while to argue to sensible men. Not one solitary advantage of a real Inion can be preserved by a compulsory Union except the wretched little pistance of revenue that can be saved from smugglers by a force of revenue cutters, costing four times the | Times says: revenue they can save. By chastising South Carolina we can save about \$400,000 of revenue annually, if we will pay three or four Government ships to lay off the harbor and coast, and stop smuggling, and that is all, actually all the good South Cirolina can do a Uunion into which she has to be whipped. Is not the Union better off without her, if she can only be kept in at such a cost for such an advantage? We say yes! Is such a Unio worth preserving? We say no! Practically, then, coercion costs a good deal, and gives us noteig. Theoretically it costs still more, for it costs us our consistency. Secession is revolution. We, having established

our Government by revolution, on the right of the people at any time to change a Government which is oppressive to them, can not deny that right to those who deliberately declare our Government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we can not deny to those who claim it of us, and helped us to assert our claim at the outset They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken, but we can not judge for them whether the Federal Government is too op pressive to entine any more than England could judge for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the "s ory of this great country," and "the Union comented by the blood of our fathers." but it is all wested by the side of the one simple fact that if my State in this Union feels the Union to be apurious and oppressive, a civil war won't change her opinion, in fact it is not calculated to charge it, and if she will not stay in the Union it will be cheaper and kinder to let her go. The argument that secession is unconstitutional, and involves ever so many violations of law and party pledges, is litter better than trifling with so serious a subject. Men do not treat a revolution as they would a trespass; and urging the inforcement of the Constitution as a remedy for secession, is just as wise as urging a man whose house

is on fire to keep it in good repair. After reading the foregoing, can any candid man say that Mr. YANCEY was not justified in assuring the cople of the South that "there is not the least possibility of coercion?" The next witness we till introduce is the New York Tribune, the leading organ of the Republican party. In that paper of November, 1860, we find the following justification of secessionism:

If the cotte States consider the value of the Union detestable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the unalienable sight of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or uniquious; and if the cotton States shall become atished that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see he one party can have a right to do what another sarty have a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State

another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to due by bayonets.

Again we inquire, was not Mr. YANCEY justi fied in saying to the people of the South "that he had assurances upon assurances from eminent politicians in all the free States of their determined opposition to coercion?"

The third witness we bring to the stand is the Cincinnati Commercial, a leading Western Republican organ. In an article about the same time in relation to the policy of "coercion," it

"War for the subjugation of the Seceders would of the English colonies have drained England of her wealth. The English people are now eaten national passion. The wars which are visited upon her in her monstrous national debt were occasioned by the pride of her aristocracy and the said: exception or two, in the interest of her people. empire is drained to hold that territory, which is absolutely worthless to the Austrians and fetters the world certainly proves that is not profitable to Oho, delivered a speech, in which he said: govern a people without their consent." . . The logical lesson of this fact in this country is, that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should,

for the benefit of one or both, be separated. After reading this argument we again ask had not YANCEY every assurance in pledging to his friends in the South-"There is not the least

to obedience is disloyalty to the Government, in the classic language of Senator Summer or Par- to maintain the Union, if that proposition could son Browslow, we forget which, the editors of receive the vote it ought to receive from the oththe Indianapolis Journal, the New York Tribune er side of this chamber. Therefore of all your and the Cincinnati Commercial should be sent to as I do, and knowing that the historian will write

My Ox is Gored.

The Republican papers are beginning to understand a little of the "vexatious despotism" exercised by one or two of Mr. Lincoln's Secre taries. The New York Times is specially severe on the head of the War Department (STANTON). and the cause of its ire is quite amusing. It ap pears that a few Sundays ago the President, accompanied by sundry members of his Cabinet, took an excursion on that sacred day; but the Government censor of the press-the man who tells the telegrapher what messages to send and what not to send-directed that Saturday, and not Sunday, be inserted in the dispatch. This Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has wise precaution to prevent the scandal of a Re. labored harder than I have to get it passed. I publican President and Cabinet violating the can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Sena-Lord's day was eminently proper-even though they did violate it in fact. No one but a "trai- on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, tor" would tell the truth, when that truth might and say that Mr. Toombs was also." implicate the straight forward, sincere, and If the Republicans had, at that time, been willpious Abraham - including his great and ing to "put aside party, and unite for the coungood Cabinet-as Sabbath breakers and sin- try," the present civil war would have been ners! The correspondent of the Times, to his averted with all its terrible evils-the fearful shame be it spoken, had dared to utter a self evi. waste of blood and treasure, and the destruction dent truth, by reciting that Mr. Lincoln and his of health which will follow tens of thousands to Cabinet went on a Sabbath breaking excursion, their graves. While the Secessionists committed thus "giving aid and comfort to the enemies" of the "overt act" which precipitated the war upon the Administration, and showing, as plain as lan- the country, for which they merit, as they should guage could speak, that he was at heart a "sym- receive, condign punishment, the Republican pathizer with the rebellion," and deserving to party will be held to the responsibility for thus have his dispatches vised for the public good. jeopardizing "the Union and the Constitution This was done in proper form, and instead of go- as they came to us from our fathers, consecrated ing on a Sunday excursion, the whole thing hap- by their wisdom and virtue," by placing its pened the day before! That change of a word party platform above both was so easy done, and so natural! Blessed is the reign of humbug in these degenerate days!

The editor of the Times, who is about as mean minded a Republican as you can find in a day's A Secret Treaty between France and the Southtravel, has some good suggestions about this censorship of the press, which should not be entirely overlooked. Since the commencement of this Administration, the tyranny of the State Department has been both vindictive and undying. Scores of Democratic newspapers have been excluded from the mails, a dozen of them of the Emperor Napoleon's policy toward Mexisuppressed, and in several instances, Democratic | co, which is now coming to light, will perhaps editors in the free States have been arrested and imprisoned, for no other avowed reason than that signs on Mexico with vigor and dispatch, and to they would not consent to endorse the madness take possession of a good portion of Mexican terand folly of the Republican party. No charges ritory. He is abundantly able to execute that depreserves the body, it surely destroys the life of this great popular Government. It seems as a none ever will be, for the reason that the Admin. none ever will be, for the reason that the Admin- of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which istration dare not go before a jury with their lame doctrine our Government is bound in honor to and frivolous justification. Looking at these maintain, and which a Democratic Administrafacts, we think it full time that the Republican tion would have maintained. But, divided by editors had said a word or two for the liberty of war for the restoration of the Union, we are the press. When the shoe pinches their own toes, powerless to prevent this, or any other similar we may expect that word-not before. The

For the public to understand the vexatious des- sent national insuits. potism exercised by the War Department since It is the theory of those who are well informed Mr. Stanton became its chief, and the patience on the subject, that the complete success of Nawith which the press has submitted to its caprice, poleon's designs on Mexico requires, in some way, a chapter still unwritten, but the materials of the co-operation of the South; that M. Mercier which are preserved, will have to be printed one went to Richmond to secure that co-operation; these days. The entire machinery of the code and that he effected it by making a secret treaty invented for French journalism under the impe- with the rebel Government. It is conjectured rial regime, has been imported and applied to the that, by the terms of this treaty, Napoleon is to American press. Warnings are given in the recognize the independence of the Southern Consolemn phraseology of a police officer. Superin- federacy, and that they, in return, are to give him tendents of police appear in the rooms of the edi- a complete monopoly of all their productions, or tor to read him formal notice that any announce- such commercial advantages as will amount pracment of a military character discovered in his pa- tically to a monopoly. That such a treaty has per will consign him at once to Fort Lafayette been made, or at least that it is in the course of and expose his establishment to confiscation. negotiation, and will certainly be ratified, is firm-The most trivial reference to a patent projectile. It believed by those who are not usually at foult the sailing of a gunboat or a departure of a fire- in matters connected with French diplomacy. engine from the city on mission military, naval or Time will show the correctness, or otherwise, of civic-references too insignificant to attract the these views. notice of the person exercising editorial super. The readers of the Times are no doubt surprised vision-never fails to attract that of the inquisi- at the tone of the speech on the confiscation bill tive Secretary and to incur his censure and me- made by Senator Collamer, of Vermont, on the nace. Corre pondents sent with the several di- 24th inst. It fell like a bombshell among the v sions of the army are subjected to a similar rule Abolitionists. So calm, so moderate, so conserof terror. They are caught, and, as if they were vative in its views, it was anything but what the traitors, compelled to take the oath of allegiance radicals expected. Mr. Collamer is a Republiand to sign a parole obliging them to refrain from can. But he is a man of sense, and he has too sending in their letters anticipations of move- much discrimination not to see that if the radivisions or corps d'armee engaged in any action, the strongest positions taken by Mr. Collamer or the comparative numbers on either side-re- was that if we now depart from our republican

correspondents utterly worthless. mischievous nature of the censorship could not Collamer, too, held up before the Republican become more perfect. It has become to press members of Congress their solemn pledges not to and people an intolerable grievance, and unfor- interfere with slavery in the States where it extunately there has been no such religation of the sists. Of course no one believed that this pledge ton to office, as to warrant him in trifling further refreshing now to see one after another of the with public endurance. Disappointed in the War more honest members of that party denouncing Minister, the people will dispense with his ser- its base abandonment, vices as agent of secret police.

## Put Aside Party.

for what it terms a "Union State Convention" to which are regarded as reliable. The theory is meet in this city on the 18th of June, for the pur. that the rebels, knowing the exact position of pose of nominating candidates for the officers of affairs here, and feeling confident in their ability State, to be voted for at the next general elec- can keep McClellan at bay with 25,000 troops, tion. It closes with the hope "that all good citi- while with some 100,000 combatants, more or zens will, for the time put aside party, and unite less, they can make a dash at the capital. That for the country." That advice is evidently intended for Democrats and not for Republicans; to deny that every military movement that s for occasionally the telegraph advises us that the made by either McClellan, McDowell, Banks or REPUBLICAN members of Congress meet in cau- Fremont is known immediately at Richmond, by cus to direct the affairs of the Government, and means of the scouts, spies, and informers employed by the rebels. The name of every regiment we hear no censure from Republicans for these under the command of the officers just named,

to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the our public affairs. The appeal of the Republilaws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite can organ to "put aside party and unite for the country" should have been made and heeded dugo out, we shall resist all coercive measures de ring the session of Congress in 1860-61, when signed to keep it in We hope never to live in a the troubles which culminated in the present Republic whereof one section is pinned to the resi- civil war could have been compromised, the Union firmly cemented and Mr. Lincoln would now have been President of a happy and united people. But the Republicans refused to "put aside party" and "unite for the country" when there could have been a final settlement of the controversy upon terms which would have been satisfactory to seven-eights of the people of the whole nation. What said Mr. Douglas on the 3rd of January, 1862, when he stated that the Republicans in Congress had rejected all overtures which had been offered be unwise and deplorable. There is no province for compromise, and refused to suggest any them in the world, conquered and held by military selves. Mark the emphatic words: "Hence the force, that is not a weakness to its master. Many sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjust np with taxation to hold distant possessions in ment is with the Republican party." That this military subjection and carry on her wide system | is strictly true we present further evidence. On of fillibustering, which has for centuries been a the 7th of January, 1861, Mr. Tooms addressed the Senate, and, in the course of his speech,

ntrigues of her politicians, and were not with an But although I insist upon this perfect equality. vet when it was proposed-as I understand the India, upon which she has lavished her strength, Senator from Kentucky now proposes-that the and which is the most magnificent trophy of wars line of 36.30 shall be extended, acknowledging of conquest held by any nation, is an incumber- and protecting our property on the South side of ance to her to day. Algiers is a costly and un- the line, for the sake of peace, I said to the profitable appendage of France. Venetia is the Committee of Thirteen, and I say here, with oth weak spot of Austria, and the life's blood of the er satisfactory provisions, I would accept it."

On the 2d of March, the Conwin amendment her armies in the quadrilateral. The history of being under consideration, Senator Pugu, of

"The Crittenden proposition has been indorsed by the almost unan mous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Varginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an ove-whelming majority of the people of my State; aye, sir, and of nearly every other State If expressed and determined opposition to in the Union. Before the Senators from Missis-'coercion' to reduce the "revolutionary" States sissippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them who now assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and it down, at any time before the first of January. a two thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in the Chamber would have saved every State in the Union, but South Carolina."

Mr. Pugu said this in the hearing of SEWARD, of WADE, of FESSENDEN, of TRUMBULL, of all the Republican Senators, and not one denied the th of his assertion.

On the same day Mr. Douglas again addressed the Senate in favor of compromise, and corrobo-

rated the statement of Senator Pugn. He said The Senator has said if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it, in order to save the tor Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times, From Washington.

Admirable Speech of Mr. Collamer-Designs of the Rebels against Washington. WASHINGTON, April 27.

I am convinced that my theory respecting the real purport of the recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond, contained in a recent letter, is not far from the truth. The development turn sh a key to the whole mystery. It is evident that Napoleon intends to prosecute his dethis civil war, and all our energies absorbed in a outrage. For the sake of giving liberty to a few contented and happy negroes, the Republican party has deprived the nation of the power to re-

ments or in describing past transactions; from cals carry out their detestable plots there is no giving the names of officers, the regiments, dis hone for the restoration of the Union. One of strictions which, the reader will observe, render form of Government, and resort to the tyranny of despotic Governments, it will be a confession \* \* Proof of the merely gra uitous and that republican government is a failure. Mr. hopes entertained upon the coming of Mr Stan- would be observed when it was made. But it is

There is reason to think that the rebels really contemplate an attack on Washington while General McClellan is engaged with his army before Yorktown. Mysterious hints to this effect The Republican central organ has issued a call have reached here from various sources, some of to keep Banks and Fremont where they now are,

fective strength, and its exact location, are all on record in the rebel War Office; and whenever a movement is made the movement is noted. After the evacuation of Manassas by the rebeis there were three things to be done: 1. To keep Washington beyond all possibility of danger of attack; 2 To defend the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 3. To take Richmond. Genera! McClellan's plan embraced all these three objects. His plan was adopted, and he took the bulk of his army down to Yorktown in pursuance of one part of that plan, with the distinct understanding that the other parts of the plan were to be faithfully be carried out. But is now said that his whole plan was disarranged, and its execution "Hooley & Campbell's" his whole plan was disarranged, and its execution greatly endangered, by the intermeddling of the Secretary of War, who, after McUlellan had left Washington, countermanded his orders, and changed the direction of two important columns of troops. The troops that were thus sent to join Banks and Fremont are worse than thrown away. Under those officers they are useless. Had they been sent where Gen. McClellan intended, not only would the safety of the capital have been put beyond all doubt, but the operations before Yorktown would have been much further advanced by this time than they are now. Nay, more: So hard pressed would the rebels now be at Yorktown that they would have more than they could do to defend themselves there, and would have no heart to be plotting against Washington, and no troops to spare at any other point. Under existing circumstances, however, it is found that so strong are their defensive works at Yorktown, and so effective their Dutch expedient of flooding the low lands of the Peninsula south of Yorktown that Gen. Lee is left in command there, and Johnston has returned to the line of the Rapidan. How many troops he has brought up with him there are no means of knowing. Rumor says, however, that the great bulk of the former rebel "army of the Potomac" will soon be back in their old camps at Manassas and Centerville. hall What forces there are to oppose their march between Washington and the Rappahannock, it becomes me not to say. The Secretary of Warno doubt thinks they are quite sufficient to protect Washington; and of course no one else has a right to think otherwise. But it was a great blunder to deprive General Sickles of his command, and to send so many troops to join Banks and Fremont, Gen. Shields and Gen. Kelley could have guarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad much better than Fremont is doing it; and Banks's troops would have been of real service had they been placed where General McClellan wanted them. It looks very much now as if Gen. Johnston and Gen. Jackson were maneuvering Phyneas's Ink-holding and so as to draw Banks into a trap somewhere in the mountains between Staunton and Gordonsville, and there cut him off with all his troops. Whether they do this or not, it is believed by

Senator Lane's "Triumphs."

weakening their position at Yorktown.

those who ought to be well informed here that it

is in the power of the Confederates to hurl upon

Washington an immense force, without seriously

Many of the Hon. Henry S. Lane's warmest and most devoted personal and political friends in Indiana teel deeply chagrined and mortified at his declaration in the Senate the other day that he regarded the passage of the bill abolishing slagreat as the splendid victories which our noble armies have of late been achieving on the battle- old stand and make settlement by note or cash. Short field. They ask themselves and one another, settlements make long friends. can this be the Heary S. Lane who has so often spoken in depunciation of abolitionism, and who traversed the State disavowing all sympathy with a receipt therefor. the schemes of such men as Sumner, Lovejoy, and men of their class? Can it be that our Sena tor regards the achievements of our brothers, sons, and fathers on the battle field as of no more Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real account than the passage of a bill enlarging, at the expense of an already burdened, over-taxed people, a few hundred worthless, lazy negro servants in Washington? Are the achievements of who have thus far passed through the fiery ordeal of lead and steel unscathed to be worth no | Court of Common Pleas of said county. more in the eves of their countrymen than the nominal freedom of a handful of negroes?

These and questions of similar import the friends of our noble soldiers-and who has not a friend on the battlefield?-ask one another as they peruse the extraordinary speech of Senator Lane. They look on his language more in sorrow than in anger. Col. Lane has been rather a favorite in Southern Indiana, and our people hoped for better things from him than running into the negro fanaticism of the day. His popu lar ty gave the Republican ticket thousands of votes which it would not have otherwise received. No one knows better than he how cordially the lap's residence. Abolition agitators are hated by thousands who cast their suffrages for him because they believed that he had no sympathy with their radical schemes. We fear that association with these leaders and absence from his own people have had a deleterious effect upon our respected Sena tor. For his own sake we hope he will make no more such speeches as that to which we have deemed it our duty to refer .- N. A. Ledger.

## MARRIED.

RICHARDSON-KABIS-On Thursday evening, May 1st, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Father Secrist, Warren Richardson and Mary Anna Kabis, both of this city.

I saw her, and I loved her-I sought ber, and I won!

A dozen pieasant summers

And more, since then have run, And half as many voices

Now prattling by her side,

Remind me of the autumn

When she became my bride. Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

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/ TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in haif pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless susands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-Da. J. C. DEVERAUX, P.O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

uly22-d&w'61

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SCHOOL ORGANS. NEW INSTRUMENT-JUST THE THING FOR A Sabbath Schools, Academies and Small Churches. VERY CHEAP.

LECAL.

TATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS-In the Combs, Elizabeth Combs, Althea Hogland, and Carl

en ities cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Elizabeth Combs is not a restdent of the State of Indiana. and pendency of said complaint against her, and that uning of said cause on the second day of the next term of zeal said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in

the city of Indianapolis, on the first Montay in June next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk. her absence. D. McDonald, Attorneys for Plaintiff. my2-ditawsw

FOR RENT.

evidences of partisanship in the administration of the name of the Colonel of the regiment, its ef- No. 5 North Meridian street. my2 dlt ape7-d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

SATURDAY, MAY 3d, 1862.

The well-known HOOLEY'S LATE

R. M. HOOLEY & G. W. H. GRIFFIN, PROPRIETORS, From Niblo's Saleon, Broadway, N. Y., in their unique

original, and unapproachable ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

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LECTURE BY PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY AT MASONIC HALL, This Evening, May 2,

WITH DISSECTION OF THE MANIKIN. LLUSTRATED by means of the finest collection of Manikins, Skeleions, Drawings, Paintings, &c . in !!

ON DIGESTION.

Den. Admission 15 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See

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Washington Medallion.

Pen and "303."

Medallion. Quill and Spear Steel Pen.

At Cincinnati prices, at

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.S.

NOTICE.

THE firm of SPENCER & SOCWELL has this das been dissolved by mutual consent. The business I be continued at the old stand by Mr. Spencer, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the very best articles of Family Groceries, cheap for cash. He very in the District of Columbia as a triumph as | will at all times be pleased to see his old customers and All persons owing the late firm will please call at the

> P. S .- All the outstanding debts are coming to Mr. Socwell, but payments may be made to Mr Spencer, taking [apv6] H. M. SOCWELL.

> > NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY-COURT OF McOuat, Administratos of Samuel A. Edgar, deceased, the gallant dead, the mained, the sick, and those has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the WILLIAM WALLACE.

Clerk C. C. P. of Marion county.

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MIXED READY FOR USE. Also, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, and in fact everything that appertains to the trade, for sale at reduced prices for cash, at the Red Front, No. 11 Virginia avenue. Remember the Red Front, opposite Dr. Dun-MERRYMAN & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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nediste sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

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br. Carvin's, No. 69 North Alabama street. DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER, Office No. 5.

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Dr. Fletcher's residence, No. 157 North Tennessee street.

J3-d6m ACENT.

George F. Worthington,

MILITARY CLAIMS, NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F.

Washington City. Common Pleas Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana.—June Term, A. D. 1862.—John Cain vs. John years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the

offers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrust-Be it known that on this 1st day of May, in the year | ed to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of 1862, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys filed in Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and particthe office of the Clerk of the Common Pieas Court of Ma- ularly for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in rion County complaint against said defendants in the above | the United States service, including cases of impressment. TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing | cheerfully testily that we know no Agent in Wathington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on less she appear and answer or demur thereto at the call. him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and

HON. JOHN D. MCPHERSON, Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT. REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. COL. W. B RANDOLPH, Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office. I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully

and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brother officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and to all others having claims against the Government. Prob-OOMS TO RENT .- Four fine rooms to rent, two ably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War squares from Washington street, to a small family. Claims than Mr. W., and for seal and integrity he has not quire at LOUIS SCHOLTZ'S tailoring establishment, a superior. T. S. EVERETT, Captain, Adjt. General's Dept.

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